

THE Caledonian Mercury

No. 9361.

EDINBURGH.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1781.

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THIS DAY ARRIVED.

JONES's Physiological Disquisitions, 4to.—View of the Writings of Linnaeus, 8vo.—A Month's Tour to Dublin.—Cheltenham Guide, or the Continuation of the New Bath Guide.—London Mercury, for 1780.—Kinderley's Essay on the Characters of Women.—Sheridan's Critic, or Tragedy Rhetorized.—Baron, a New Musical Comedy.—Miniature-Picture, a Comedy by Lady Craven.—Hackney-Coach, 2 vols.—Hoy's Poems—&c.

AND LATELY,

Johnson's Lives of the Poets, 4 vols. 8vo.—Harris's Philological Essays, vols. 4th and 5th.—New Annual Register, for 1780.—Hopfon's Essay on Fire.—Brand's Select Dissertations from the Amœnitates Academicæ, vol. 1st.—Priestley's Experiments on Air, vol. 5th.—Royal Register, vols. 5th and 6th.—Keate's Poems, 2 vols.—Fothergill's Works—&c.

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TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

THOUGH I have, for some time past, been so busied as to have been obliged to suspend my correspondence with you, I could not see the attempts which are still continually making to dispirit the people of this country, by an exaggeration of the Naval Forces of our enemies, and a diminution of our own, without submitting the following true representation of the present state of the latter to the consideration of the Public:

Under Admiral Darby in the Bay are, of the line, 21
In America, and on the voyage thither, 10
In the West Indies, 21
At Jamaica, and on the voyage thither, 5
In the East Indies, and on the way thither, (N. B. exclusive of frigates,) 10
In the late engagement under Admiral Parker, 5
Sailed from Portsmouth, (destination not known), 2
Ships of the line ready in the different ports at home, viz.

Arrogant,	—	74
Conqueror,	—	74
Dublin,	—	74
Samphon,	—	64
Africa,	—	64
Bellona,	—	74
Hercules,	—	74
Scepter,	—	64
Rotterdam,	—	56
Princess Caroline,	—	54

N. B. The two last are Dutch prizes, which class with our frigates.

Other ships docking.

Boyne,	—	70
Elizabeth,	—	74
Grafton,	—	74
Magnificent,	—	74
Suffolk,	—	74
Prince of Wales,	—	70
Asia,	—	64
Belleisle,	—	64
Fame,	—	74
Hector,	—	74
Nonfuch,	—	64
Prince Edward,	—	64
Raisable,	—	64
Egmont,	—	74
Vengeance,	—	74
Vigilant,	—	74
Rippon,	—	60
Trident,	—	64
Yarmouth,	—	64

N. B. Every one of the above ships has been in actual service, and returned from different stations within the last twelve months.

Blenheim, (12 months in dock, now nearly ready, and as good almost as a new ship, 90—)

Total now, or very lately in commission, and on actual service, 104

Besides the above, the following old ships are likewise in commission, which though not intended or fit, in their present state, for foreign service, and greatly short of their full proportion of men, might nevertheless, upon the spur of an occasion, answer very effectually the important purposes of defence to this kingdom, either in the Downs, or even (if a sudden necessity should call for them) in Channel service; as was the case with the Blenheim and the Dunkirk, when the combined fleets made their appearance in it two years ago. It is idle, therefore, to contend, that these ships do not tell for any thing:

Guard ships.

Conquestadore,	—	60
Diligente,	—	70
Dunkirk,	—	60
Lennox,	—	74
Cambridge,	—	80

Hospital or Prison ships.

Dragon,	—	74
Mars,	—	74
Orford,	—	70
Warspite,	—	74

Other ships out of commission in the different ports, mostly old, and in want of large repairs:

Achilles,	—	60
Dreadnought,	—	60
Kent,	—	74
Neptune,	—	98
Royal William,	—	84
Temeraire,	—	74
Essex,	—	64
Firme,	—	60
Modeste,	—	64
Revenge,	—	64
St Anne,	—	64
Tiger,	—	74

New ships which will be launched by Michaelmas next:

Goliath,	—	74
Carnatic,	—	74
Warrior,	—	74
Bombay Castle,	—	74
Ganges,	—	74

From this statement, Sir, which is a matter of such public notoriety, indeed, that I may (I trust) defy any person to contradict it, I leave the impartial and dispassionate public to judge what real grounds there are for the complaints so artfully and industriously disseminated, of our navy having been neglected, or for its alleged inferiority to the combined force of our enemies; for, notwithstanding the long list of names so affectingly announced in the foreign prints, and thence transcribed into ours, with a degree of implicit credulity that is really astonishing, the fact is, that many of the ships so announced, French as well as Spanish, come precisely under the very same circumstances and description with ours mentioned in the above statement as guard, prison, or hospital, and ships out of commission; and it would not be at all over-straining the matter to affirm, that it is full as practicable for us, and in as short a time, to repair and send to sea all the ships given under those heads, in addition to the rest of our navy, as for France and Spain to do the same by all those of which so many lists have been pompously and repeatedly set forth to deceive people who are out of the secret.

As to the increase of strength contended to have derived to the cause of our enemies, from the accession of the Dutch to it, it is sufficient to observe, that the navy of that country is in a miserably reduced condition, and cannot be restored to any thing like a state of formidableness and respectability till long (it is to be hoped) after the present war shall have subsided; they have, of what are now considered as line-of-battle ships in our navy, (sixty guns and upwards) at the utmost half a dozen; all their other ships being under that rate, our frigates none of for them. Of these we have now, at sea (two or three at most excepted) no less than fifteen, exclusive of a dozen forty-fours; of which last mentioned rate the Dolphin was put into the line in the late engagement with the Dutch fleet, and performed eminent service.

The argument so much insisted on by interested or prejudiced writers, that we have more ships than we can man, is always partially and unfairly stated. Is that advantage confined to this country? Is it not equally the case with France, with Spain, and with Holland too? Is not the fact, indeed, so notorious, so undeniable, and not only the private advices from all those countries concur in acknowledging it, but avowed even in many of the foreign prints, though the press is under restrictions in Holland, as well as in the two former kingdoms.

It is equally base and absurd, then, to attempt to terrify us into a belief of the superiority of the enemy by means of such an argument. The truth is, that all the powers now engaged in hostilities, feel a want of seamen; but the evil, and consequently the complaint, is general; and the obvious reason of this scarcity is, that, while each of the belligerent powers keeps, for its own service, every seaman respectively belonging to them, not any one of them, any more than ourselves, can procure any hands from the other maritime States; who, by having entered into the confederation, called the Armed Neutrality, have feverally fitted out squadrons, which call for great numbers of their seamen: their other sailors are employed on board merchant-ships, which, by the great profit those ships now make as neutral carriers, are enabled to give such wages and encouragement as to render it in the highest degree ridiculous to imagine that any number of the seamen so employed would quit a service, at once attended with such security and profit, to run the risk of getting knocked on the head on board the men of war of any of the belligerent powers.—The scarcity of seamen, therefore, is not partially, but universally felt by them. The French fleet now waiting at sea, under Guichen, to meet and convoy into port their numerous West India fleet, is considerably short of its complement of able seamen. The Spanish ships of the line, in commission at Cadiz, are still far more deficient in this respect, much less have they any to spare for their other ships in dock, &c. not to mention the rotten and almost disabled state of many of them. And the mortality has been so great among the Spanish Squadron of the line at the Havana, (to say nothing of the loss of four of their largest and best ships by a hurricane in those seas) that the hospitals there are crowded with the sick, and full one third of the able seamen they carried from Europe last year, have died, without any means or prospect of supplying their places. In what, then, (all these circumstances considered) consists the so much contended inferiority of the present naval strength of this country, compared with that of its collected enemies?

I am, Sir, &c. your

NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.

From the London Papers, Aug. 21.

L O N D O N.

The fleets of France and Spain cannot keep the sea much

longer; they must be both in port, but particularly the latter, before the equinox; for the navigation of the Bay of Biscay during the equinoctial winds, would subject their great ships to very imminent danger, at least of being shattered and disabled, if not being lost. Nay, there is an absolute necessity for the French to return soon to port, to cover their valuable convoy consisting of 170 ships from the West Indies; our fears, therefore, for Gibraltar may subside; for the enemy cannot stay long enough to continue battering the works; the only danger therefore that the fortress can run is that of being taken by a coup de main; but the strength of the garrison, and the great number of mines and batteries about it, will probably make the Generals and Admirals think a coup de main against Gibraltar too hazardous; and more likely to prove fatal to themselves than to us.

The stand we have hitherto made against the numerous foes who surround us, have taught our enemies and ourselves, what our strength is; and examples to be found in both ancient and modern history, should forbid us to despair, and make us, on the contrary, look forward for a happy and glorious conclusion of the war: Who could have supposed that the Prussian dominions, in the reign of the present Frederick, must not have been swallowed up by that formidable confederacy, that was raised up against that Prince? And yet what was the consequence of that confederacy? was it destruction to the King of Prussia? far from it.—It ended in the confusion of his enemies; and settled the reputation of a Prince, that will never die.

The league of Cambray was no less formidable in appearance to the Republic of Venice, than that with which we are now contending; still it did not complete the object for which it had been formed.—Venice withstood the first attacks of her numerous enemies; and in a little time she saw the dreadful confederacy dissolve, and crumble to pieces.

It is in the very nature of confederacies not to act with concert and unanimity; because it is morally impossible that all the confederates can have exactly the same interest; disunion therefore is as naturally interwoven in all leagues as the seeds of mortality are sown in us, even at that very moment when the lamp of life is kindled within us. We have therefore only to persevere manfully. Let us attack the outside of the dreadful fabric; and this principle of disunion acting within, will make the building fall to pieces. Prussia withstood a mighty league, and triumphed over it.—Venice resisted the league of Cambray, and had the pleasure to see the parties to that league quarrel soon among themselves; by which Venice was saved.—And shall it be said that Britain sickened and fainted at the sight of a danger which Frederick and Venice had spirit enough to encounter, and happiness to overcome?

An officer of the regiment of Bourbonnois, is just arrived at Paris from North America.—He sailed from Boston, of which he had passed a few days, on his coming out of the American ship that had brought him over. The Sagittaire and her convoy, which had occasioned much uneasiness, not having been seen for 15 days after the arrival of the Concorde, that sailed after her, have anchored at Boston, all well. The Squadron was sailed for that port: The ships had taken on board 1100 troops; the army were marching; M. de Lauson commanded the rear. Bakehouses are built every fifteen leagues, to secure the subsistence of the army, and prevent any delay on its march. It is probable the troops expect to come up soon with the enemy, as they are not encumbered with any baggage, every officer being allowed to take only three shirts with him. They had learnt at Providence what had passed in the West Indies; and M. de Grasse had wrote, that he intended soon to visit those parts, with the greatest part of his ships, and some troops.

Twenty fast sailing cutters, from one hundred to two hundred tons burthen, are fitting out in the River, with the greatest expedition; these vessels are to be laden at Woolwich Warren with bomb shells and cannon shot for the use of the garrison at Gibraltar, and to run it at all events. It is expected that many of them will be taken, but they are in such want of those articles at Gibraltar, that unless an immediate supply is sent, the worst consequences may be expected. Two of these cutters, it is said, will sail on Wednesday.

A correspondent, who lives in one of the inns of court, was much hurt in perusing Dr Moor's Travels through Italy, to see it asserted there, that amongst that world of saints, acknowledged as such in Roman Catholic countries, there is not one who in his lifetime followed the profession of the law. How scandalous the aspersions! nor is it less false. Had the Doctor been more inquisitive, he might have heard of a St Yves, or Two, the champion of lawyers. At Rouen, the capital of Normandy, and the country of chicane and petty-fogging, this great Saint has a very elegant chapel, which our correspondent has visited on that Saint's festival. In an hymn sung to his honour, is the following couplet, which must make the Doctor blush at his having belied so sanctified a profession.

Sanctus Yvo erat Brito Advocatus, & non Latro res Miranda Populo!

The English of which is, that, To the astonishment of the world, St Yves, born in Brittany, was a lawyer, and yet no rogue!—For shame, Dr Moore!

The procuring an equal land-tax, which will produce twelve hundred thousand pounds annually to the revenue, is said to be one of the intended efforts the next Session of Parliament. This will be no fresh burthen on the nation, yet it is believed the Minister will have more difficulty to carry it into a law, than any measure he has yet taken up.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 27.

"The sailing of our convoy for India has been delayed; nor will it now take place before the equinox: therefore the troops that were on board the ships lying at anchor under the Ile de Croix, have been all landed. The season being too far advanced to make it prudent to expose this valuable convoy to the dangers of the sea, at this juncture, it will not be permitted to leave Europe before the end of September."

From the London Papers, Aug. 23.

AMERICA

Charleston, June 25. Advice from the northward inform us of the death of the rebel Major General Putnam, who from the first commencement of the American rebellion, had been indefatigable in his exertions against the British constitution.

LONDON

The combined fleet, it is said, have been seen as far off as the coast of Malagar.

Another account says, that they are gone against Minorca; but we have the pleasure to inform our readers, that that place is in a very excellent state of defence, which will enable it to stand out a good long time.

It is now known that the combined fleets are failed up the Mediterranean; and the reason we have heard assigned for it, is the offer which it is said has been made by our Government to give up and guarantee the island of Minorca to Spain, upon conditions which France and Spain have refused to accept, by making a capture of it; but they will and that is not now commanded by a B.

At any rate, it is a condition for that fleet must give great pleasure to our merchants, who will be enabled to embarkation cannot be completed before the 20th of this month. The embarkation is divided into three divisions. In the whole, thirteen regiments of infantry, and two companies of artillery, of which the following is the list and general description, viz.

Artillery (two comp. 100 each)	200
Veterans, 3 reg. of 10 comp. 100 each	300
New levies, 2 reg. of 10 comp. 100 each	200
Total	700

Yesterday afternoon private dispatches were received from France; the Paris letters are dated the 15th inst., by which we are informed that M. de La Fayette, who had been in the Cape of Good Hope, met with a dreadful gale at St. Vincent, which lasted two days, in which time they received so much damage as obliged them to return to the Cape.

By the same advices we are informed by a correspondent principally concerned in the East India trade, that Haden Allen has precipitately retreated from the Carnatic through the Tanjore country; that Sir Hector Munro, who is following him, and settling all matters with the friends of the Company, which the usurper has thrown into confusion.

A letter received yesterday afternoon from Paris dated the 14th inst., says, "The orders sent to Admiral Cochet de Guichen are, for him to fall agreeable to the instructions he may receive, without waiting for Don Louis Cordova, which causes great speculation."

Another letter from Paris of the above date says, "No official advice had been then received of the sailing of the combined fleet from Cadix; though it was given our agents Sir John Manners, that they sailed on the 10th."

Yesterday Vice-Admiral Parker, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Roddam, Commanding officer at the Nile, and the Hon. Commodore Keith Stuart, of the Berwick, were at the levee to pay their compliments to his Majesty for the signal honour conferred upon them by the late royal visit.

Yesterday Admiral Lord Shuldham and several Naval Officers were at Court; and, after paying their respects to his Majesty, congratulated Admiral Parker for his gallant behaviour in the room of Christopher D'Oyley, Esq.

George Scott, Esq; Colonel of the 84th regiment of foot, is appointed Deputy-Governor of Windward Castle, in the room of Major-General Phillips, deceased.

Yesterday Valentine Morris, Esq; late Governor of the island of St Vincent, was at the levee, for the first time since his acquittal by a Board of Enquiry appointed to examine evidence relative to the surrender of that island to the French, and most graciously received.

A convoy is appointed to sail for the West-Indies and New York in the course of the next week, in which several gentlemen will go passengers, particularly Lord Dunmore, as Governor of Virginia; General Mathew, as Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in the West-Indies, late under the command of Major Gen Vaughan; and Benjamin Thompson, Esq; as one of the under Secretaries of State.

Lord George Germaine, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the American department, has appointed Mr. Thompson, Esq; to be one of his Secretaries, in the room of Benjamin Thompson, Esq; who has obtained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, and has the raising of a regiment of 600 dragoons, to consist of 600 men, which are now raising America, and are to be called the King's Royal American Dragoons.

It was yesterday reported, that an intimation was given, by the Attendant in waiting at St James's, to Admiral Parker, at some particular mark of the Royal Favour for his late gallant and meritorious services would, if he approved of it, be conferred upon him. A patent for a Baronetage, and the Order of the Bath, are said to have been submitted for his consideration, both which high honours, with the highest deference and respect, he declined.—*Morn. Post.*

An order from the Navy Board has been issued to the Commander at Chatham-yard for a double number of men to be employed on Admiral Parker's ships at Blackfries. From the sort of the proper officer to the Navy Board, the Berwick, ready in such forwardness as to authorize him in declaring, it will be quite fit for sea by the 3d of next month at far-

Hollandia of 64 guns, and the Baravia of 54 guns, are Dutch men of war said to be lost near the entrance of the Texel, exclusive of the 74 that sunk the night of the action. It is said that of the Dutch men of war, lately engaged by Admiral Parker, only four arrived in the Texel, and those so badly battered and crippled, as even to be unfit for repair. The seamen lately belonging to the ships of war under Admiral Parker are ordered to be paid off, and allowed forty days to see their friends.

Advice is received from Guernsey, that a fishing smack is there, the Master of which reports, that he saw a fleet of Dutch men of war, consisting of eight sail of the line, and

five frigates, with some transports, steering towards St Maloes last Thursday afternoon, with a fair wind.

This morning some dispatches were received from Admiral, Darnley in the grand fleet, by which we learn that the men all continued in good health.

Six Dutch mails will be due to-morrow, which, if they should be longer detained on the other side of the water, will greatly distress many merchants here.

The Paris account of the taking of the island of Tobago makes no mention of any shipping having been taken, which seems to confirm the report, that all the vessels which were loaded had time enough to escape before the island was attacked.

The accounts which have been recently received from Lieut. General Elliot, Governor of Gibraltar, give a most alarming description of the progress of the enemy in their attack upon that place. He says, that the bombardment had been continued with more vigour than ever; and that the approaches of the enemy, since his previous dispatch, had been considerably nearer, in so much that several shots and shells had fallen upon his own house, and entirely destroyed his gardens. The store-houses and cellars, where the wines were kept, had been so shattered, as to be left almost totally exposed; and the foldery, taking the advantage of the confusion which prevailed, had repaired to the spot, and availed themselves so plentifully of the opportunity, that an almost universal intoxication ensued, very dangerous to the safety of the garrison, till an order was issued by his Excellency to have every butt and hoghead that was so situated as to be exposed to the fire of the enemy. This misfortune was the more to be lamented, as a great part of it was private property, principally belonging to the officers of the King's ships, now cruising in the Mediterranean station.

A gentleman well acquainted with the pernicious quality of the South American climate, particularly during the rainy season, says, that for two thirds of the time one seems to exist in a hot water and foul vapours, for the remainder, in wet, cold, and almost entirely deprived of the power of respiration. Upon a journey he has frequently been obliged to stop and wring his clothes, which become insupportable in their weight, from the quantity of water which they had imbibed from the exhalations which, for eight feet, covered the whole surface of the earth.

Early in the next Session of Parliament a plan of police upon the Parish of St. Martin is to become the subject of legislative consideration.

There are three places under Government, viz. Paymaster-General of the Land Forces, of 50,000 l. a year in time of war; Treasurer of the Navy, 30,000 l. per annum; and Auditor of the Navy, 20,000 l. per annum. These three Affairs incomes have been often mentioned by a Great Personage, since the late reconciliation with his royal brothers; and it is believed, that of the demerit of the present possessor, they will be ever vested in some of the branches of the royal family. It is reported, that the Chancellor, has strongly recommended such a step to his Majesty, as they are too lucrative to be enjoyed by any subject, whatever, when his royal brothers are known to have little more than half such incomes.

The several errors, not to use harsh epithets, imputed to a certain Government, having lately been the subject of debate in the Privy Council, the recital of that *politic Chief* is at length finally resolved upon, Lord G. C. n, whose friendship is not easily shaken, has laid and done every thing which eloquence and a good heart could dictate; but facts cannot be refuted by the highest ability. The transportation of our brave countrymen to the Spanish main, when Government cannot forgive, any more than the wretched surviving friends of those noble sacrifices can forget.

A land press is daily expected to be issued for the country, but the warrants, it is said, will be directed to the Parish officers and not to the Constables.

The 25th regiment of foot, now doing duty over the prisoners at Edinburgh Castle, are expected to be drafted shortly for foreign service.

It seems that our cruisers keep a very bad look-out for the enemy's trade; or we should not find so many of their ships reaching the place of their destination, without impediment or molestation. As a proof of this, private letters from St. Domingo bring advice, that the following six ships, Les Deux Barbares, la Philippine, le Singe, la Dorade, l'Hirondelle, and la Ville de la Ciotat, which left Marseilles without convoy, were arrived safe at Cape Francois.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following accurate list of estates and incomes of some public noblemen and gentlemen.

Lord North's private estate in possession	5400
As First Lord of the Treasury, salary	4000
Perquisites, &c.	7000
As Chancellor of the Exchequer, salary	1800
Perquisites, &c.	4500
Besides a good house, &c. as Warden of Cinque Ports, a sinecure	5000
Lady North, as keeper of Bulby Park, salary	600
Besides a good house, perquisites from venison, &c.	—
Lord North, in expectancy, as heir to his father the Earl of Guildford	7000
Lord Hillsborough's private estate	18,000
As Secretary of State	7000
Lord Stormont's private estate	3000
As Secretary of State	7000
As Lord Justice General of Scotland	2000
Lord G. Germaine's private estate	7000
As Secretary of State	7000
Lord Thurlow's private estate	12,000
As Chancellor	7400
Lord Amherst's private estate	9000
As Commander in Chief, &c. as good as	—
Two regiments	2000
As Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, and Governor of Guernsey	3500
Lord Sandwich's private estate	2500
As First Lord of the Admiralty, salary	3000
Perquisites, emoluments, &c. in time of war	4000
Besides a good house, &c.	—
Mr. Rigby's private estate	7000
As Paymaster General, upwards of	50,000
As Master of the Rolls in Ireland	1600
Besides a good house at the Pay-office, &c.	—
Lord Southampton's private estate	4500
In places and army	4000

Lord Mansfield's private fortune, having very little estate, supposed to be upwards of 200,000 l.

As Chief Justice of the King's Bench	8000
Lord Loughborough's private estate	2300
Annuity from Lord Clive, &c.	800
As Chief Justice of the Common Pleas	6000
Welbore Ellis's private estate	6000
As Treasurer of the Navy in time of war	30,000
Charles Jenkinson's private estate	3000
As Secretary of War	8000
As Clerk of the Pell	2000
The Duke of Newcastle's private estate	30,000
As Auditor of the Exchequer, at this time worth	40,000
As Comptroller of the Customs	2000
Besides many other emoluments	—
Earl Nugent's private estate	6000
As joint-Vice-Treasurer of Ireland	3000
Lord Herbert's private estate	18,000
As Lord Chamberlain, salary	2000
Perquisites, &c.	2000
Lord Dartmouth's private estate	16,000
As Lord Privy Seal	3000
Lord Bathurst's private estate	12,000
As President of the Council	2000
Lord Talbot's private estate	11,000
As Lord Steward	2000
Duke of Montagu's private estate	25,000
As Master of the Horse, as good as	5000

Tuesday, about three o'clock, his Majesty and the Prince of Wales, with their suits, landed from the royal yacht (from their late tour to the North) at Erith, a little below Woolwich. A messenger had been previously dispatched to order the carriages, and a party of light horse, to be in waiting at Erith, which it being his Majesty's intention to have failed up there; but the wind being unfavourable he could not get on further than Erith, where his Majesty and the Prince of Wales got into their different carriages and proceeded to the Queen's Palace, from whence they immediately set off for Windsor; and yesterday his Majesty returned to town, and at one o'clock had a levee at St James, when he received the compliments of the foreign Ministers, Nobility, &c. on his safe arrival in town. The levee was over at three, when Lords Stormont and Sandwich had each separate conferences with his Majesty; after which the King returned to Windsor.

Gloucester, August 30. A neat marble monument has been lately erected in our Cathedral, to the memory of Dr Warburton, late Bishop of this Diocese, upon which appears the following inscription:—

To the Memory of
WILLIAM WARBURTON, D. D.
For more than six Years BISHOP of this See.
A Prelate
Of the most sublime Genius, and exquisite
Learning;
Both which Talents
He employed, through a long Life,
In the Support
Of what he firmly believed,
The CHRISTIAN RELIGION.
And
Of what he esteemed the best Establishment of it,
The CHURCH of ENGLAND.
He was born at Newark upon Trent, Dec. 24.
1698.
Was consecrated BISHOP of Gloucester, Jan. 20.
1760.
Died at his Palace, in this City, June 7. 1779.
And was buried near this Place.
Beneath the Entablature is the Head of the Bishop in a Medallion.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, July 25.
"You cannot conceive the toil the garrison have experienced ever since your departure; scarce a night have I had my clothes off; not a soldier, officer, or inhabitant, but is wearied out and fatigued; the foreigners complain most of all, as if the whole drudgery fell to their share, which is far from being the case. We have some hopes that our new long guns, which do some execution, will remove the Spaniards to a greater distance, and that we shall by-and-by have some ease; a new fort and other works are raising towards Europa Point, on which side the attack is expected."

Extract of a letter from Offend.
"The papers which are handed about here, state the loss of the Dutch in the engagement between Admirals Parker and Zoutman, to amount to 1100 men killed and wounded."

Extract of a letter from Offend, August 15.
"Ever since the declaration of this port to be free, workmen have been employed day and night to enlarge the town, and raise new buildings; for which purpose they have destroyed a number of beautiful gardens. The Dutch supply them with timber, ready framed, so that 500 additional dwellings will be raised in a few months. All this is against the Mynheers, but for present here they will do any thing."

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, Scilly, dated August 17.
"Arrived the Swallow privateer, belonging to Jersey, in great distress, having lost all her masts and rudder in a gale of wind. On Thursday last she fell in with a fleet of French transports, under convoy of seven or eight frigates. The transports had troops on board."

Extract of a letter from Aliborough, Aug. 21.
"A subscription is commenced here, which will be carried on in some other place on this coast, for the equipment of two or three other privateers to cruise against the Dutch, who not only begin to annoy our trade exceedingly, but also land, and commit various depredations on the inhabitants at different places."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Aug. 22.
"An order is arrived here to Sir Thomas Pye, to provide a fast sailing vessel to carry dispatches to America; the Cockatrice, a new cutter, is expected to be sent on that service."

"Arrived the Frow Margareta Galeon, from Spain, with naval stores from Brest, taken by a Guernsey privateer, afterwards retaken by an American, and again taken by the Daphne man of war."

"Remain at Spithead, the Bellona, of 74 guns, Hector 74, Diligente 70, Roebuck 50, Minerva 40, Minerva 38, Recovery 36, Success 32, Nemesis 32, and Lynx sloop, of 16 guns."

The Warrior will of 74; the St George make the whole of forward.

A new regulation of people into the nature of a turnpike, admit no persons who need of Sir Andrew Lord Townshend King, then selling a dangerous sword, which is made Knight. St.

a little tin-ship bargain of a face with the ball and one hundred and home and tell you bella is a Lady of you see me, I shall a sword, and I should think you could make a bet it pay the bill—a un-knighted—add if you please, I her new-made which was tied ming to the King the sword, you / you fool," re belongs to a man I have a form The bill was en paid.

Extract of a letter here is a ship ar azore of 15th this having had and got to particular an arrived; but has been gain

Extract of another service was this even Lord Co ear daughter, y have not yet may be depend ay, to the B his flag. No authority, you ill not go on equally true red ribbon, a hip.

withstanding Majesty to miral Parker alral Hyde Midshipman then Sir Ch 1747, he ng year, a nce the cor 1777, he about 21 ce-Admiral two pilots lost in the the guar day a priva indlor, o James's. a singular nels, ju that a to join

bore is o the Am Charlott nes and n. Rigni and car their edo the v the I der's h Ideas of Arker's chip he fuprih co beca to hoi efale o with the lid the present I defende an ref; s face of m Down with a ening to be, is be

wing dail: Fr

1800

The Warrior will be launched next month: the Bul-
of 74; the St George, of 90; and the Leopard, of 50
make the whole of the new work at this port; the latter
forward.

A new regulation has taken place with respect to admit-
ing people into the dock-yard, which is done by tickets in
nature of a turnpike, without which the porters are instructed
admit no persons whatever."

*Accident of Sir Anthony King, one of the Aldermen of Dub-
—Lord Townshend, when Viceroy of Ireland, knighted
man King, then Sheriff of Dublin for his eminent services
selling a dangerous mob. Sir John Haster, then gentle-
man at the Castle, sent the usual bill of accoutrement fees,
sword, which is always presented on the occasion to the
made Knight. Sir Andrew was seated behind his coun-
a little tin-boat; his lady on the opposite side felling a
cargain of a face-all to an apple-woman, when the mess-
with the bill and sword arrived. The demand was 126 l.
One hundred and twenty-six Devils" said Sir Anthony.
—home and tell your master that I am a Knight, and that
tells is a Lady without paying any fees, and that as,
you fee me, I shall never be a Sheriff again—I won't
it a sword, and hearke—let me fee—by J—s that
erbreed thing you have there is not worth sixpence—and
could make a better one of tin, I won't have it; and I
it pay the bill—and so that's all Mr Messenger. I can't
un-knighted—and I can't be proffered for the fees—and so
if you please, I was Sir Anthony King, without fees."
her new-made ladyship, had cast a longing eye on the
which was tied in a fashionable knot to the sword—
ming to the Knight, she said, "Sir Anthony, you may
the sword, you know, when you are Lord Mayor."
! you fool," replied the Knight, "there is a large gold
belongs to the Lord Mayor, which is so heavy, that
City pays a man for carrying it—besides, my dear, if
I have a formal sword, it shall be a large costume de
The bill was returned, and the fees have never
en paid.*

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Aug. 23.
here is a ship arrived at Bristol, which brings a New
age of 15th July, in which is an account of Lord
his having had an action with La Fayette, supposed
and got possession of all his artillery and baggage
particulars are known in town as yet, nothing
arrived; but it is pretty certain a considerable ad-
has been gained."

Extract of another letter from London, August 23.
vice was this day received from America, of an ac-
vice Lord Cornwallis, and the Marquis Fayette, in
near slaughter was made on both sides; but the particu-
have not yet transpired.

may be depended upon, that Admiral Parker wrote,
ay, to the Board of Admiralty, requesting permission
his flag. No answer has been given; but, on the ve-
thority, you may be assured, that the above com-
ill not go out again.

equally true, that he will not accept of any honour,
red ribbon, and an Irish Peerage, has actually been
him.

withholding the reports circulated, no present was
Majesty to be distributed amongst the seamen on
minal Parker's fleet.

Admiral Hyde Parker has been in the navy just 45 years.
Midshipman in 1737, and was made a Lieutenant in
then Sir Charles Wager was at the head of the Ad-
1747, he was made a Master and Commander, and
ng year, a Post Captain, in which station he contin-
the commencement of the American war, when,
1777, he was made a Rear-Admiral of the Blue.
about 21 up the list, and, at the last promotion,
ce-Admiral of the Blue.

two pilots who were on board the Greyhound fri-
lost in the Downs, will be tried by a Court Mar-
the guardship at the Downs.

day a private entertainment was given at the Queen's
indoor, on which account there was no drawing-
James's.

a singular circumstance, that, during the late royal
enefs, just as Admiral Parker's fleet were saluting
that an American privateer was brought in just
to join in the salute, and add new pleasure to eve-

borg is one of the most beautiful and fastest sailing
the Americans could boast of. She was taken by
Charlotte private ship of war of London, mounting
guns and sixes, and having 162 men, in presence of
Pilgrims, and one other, having in all 85 pieces
and carrying 780 odd men, who stood by and saw
their countrymen, without daring to assist them.

the various circumstances related of the late en-
of the Dogger Bank, the following gallant proof of
under's high sense of honour deserves to be recorded.
Deaf of the battle a Dutch frigate struck to one of
Admiral's fleet, which being seen by Zoutman, he
ship he was then engaged with, bore down to the
firing into her the fire of as many guns as he
could bear upon her, commanded her, at the peril of
to hoist her colours again, which being done, he
came off of the fleet; then returned and renewed
with the English.

did the power of England appear to such advanta-
gent. She acts offensively in America and the
defensively in the West, against France, Spain,
arabs; and, at the same time, she defeats the once
face of Holland. Such a struggle superior beings
down upon with pleasure—a great country strug-
gling with adversity!

Commodore Keith Stewart set off by wa-
ter, where his ship is in such forwardness that she
is to be fit to put to sea in less than fourteen days.

Interesting intelligence was received by this
day.

New York ROYAL GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
Monday, July 16. 1781.

Ant-General's Office, New York, July 15. 1781.

Ordered by the Commander in Chief, to send you

the following account of the operations of the army in Virginia,
under the command of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis,
which you will please to publish in your Gazette.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

O. DE LANCY, Adjutant Gen.

To Mr James Rivington, &c. &c. &c.

His Lordship, after passing James River, at W. Over, mo-
ved to Hanover Court-house, and crossed the South Anna,
the Marquis de la Fayette keeping about 20 miles distance from
him; from this place his Lordship detached Lieutenant-Colo-
nels Tarleton and Simcoe, the former of which took some
members of Assembly at Charlotte Villa; and destroyed there,
and on his return, 1000 stand of good arms, some clothing,
and other stores, and between four and five hundred barrels of
gunpowder, without opposition.

Baron Stuben, who commanded about 800 twelve months
men and militia, retired with great precipitation from the point
of Fork, before Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe, who, after using
every exertion to attack his rear-guard, destroyed there and the
places adjacent, about 3300 stand of arms (then under repair),
some salt, harness, &c. and about 150 barrels of powder.

His Lordship then moved by Richmond, and arrived at
Williamsburgh on the 25th of June, having, in addition to the
articles already mentioned, destroyed on this expedition, in
different places, above 2000 hogheads of tobacco, a great
number of iron guns, 10 brass French 24 pounders, and brought
off four brass 13 inch mortars, five brass 8 inch howitzers, four
long bras 9 pounders, all French, and a considerable quantity
of shot and shells.

On the 26th, as Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe was returning
with his corps and the Jagers from the destruction of some boats
and stores on the Chickahominy, he was attacked by a much
superior force of the enemy, who were repulsed with consider-
able loss, and three officers and 28 privates taken prisoners.

His Lordship having an intention to cross James River,
marched on the 4th inst. to a camp near James Town, and
made his arrangement accordingly; on the 6th, information
was brought him about noon, of the approach of the enemy,
and about four in the afternoon, a large body attacked his out-
posts, but concluding that the enemy would not bring a con-
siderable force within his reach, unless they supposed that no-
thing was left but a rear-guard, his Lordship took every means
to convince them of his weakness, which had the desired effect:
for, about sunset, a body of troops with artillery, began to form
in front of his camp, he then put the troops under arms, and
ordered the army to advance in two lines.

The attack was begun by the first line with great spirit, there
being nothing but militia opposed to the light infantry, the ac-
tion was soon over on the right; but Lieutenant-Colonel Dun-
lop's brigade, consisting of the 43d, 76th, and 80th regiments,
which formed the left wing, meeting with the Pennsylvania
line, a detachment of the Marquis de la Fayette's Continent-
als; with two six-pounders, a smart action ensued for some
minutes, when the enemy gave way and abandoned their com-
mon; the cavalry were ready to pursue, but the darkness of the
evening prevented his Lordship making use of them.

His Lordship commends the spirit and good behaviour of the
officers and soldiers of the whole army; but the 76th and 80th
regiments, on whom the brunt of the action fell, had an oppor-
tunity of distinguishing themselves particularly.

And his Lordship says, Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas's con-
duct and gallantry deserves the highest praise. The force of
the enemy in the field was about 2000 Continentals and mil-
itia, and their loss, he believes, between two and three hundred;
and that half an hour more day light would probably have given
him the greatest part of the corps.

Died at Nairn, on Thursday the 23d current, Alexander
Fordyce, Esq; of the navy.

The Parliament of Ireland is further prorogued to Tuesday
the 9th of October, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

In this playing age, (says a correspondent) we find that the
following powers and persons are thus employed:

France, Spain, Holland, and America, playing at Quadril-
le. The Emperor of Germany at Traffic. The Empress of
Russia at Whist. The King of Great Britain at Brags. Ad-
miral Rodney at Pingpong. The Statia captors at Piquet.
The India Directors at Beggar my Neighbour. The Govern-
ment Contractors at Cribbage. The West-India merchants at
Hazard; and General Elliot at Ball.

Extract of a letter from Sheerness, Aug. 23.

"The master-builder and shipwright, since the departure of
the yachts, has been on board the ships of Admiral Parker's
fleet, which it is now found will want more substantial repairs
than was at first suspected, so many shot having gone through
their upper works; though it is believed it may be done in the
harbour, without doing into dock, except such as have received
shot between wind and water, which I believe is the Dolphin
only. It has been usual, on such excursions, for the King to
leave a bounty behind him; but I do not yet hear this has been
the case either here or at Chatham. You may be assured Ad-
miral Parker received no honours here, except the visit from
the two Great Personages."

Extract of a letter from Schilling, Aug. 3.

"A number of doggers are out from this island pursuing
their avocations on the fishing banks in the North Seas, where
they meet with no interruption, though they have not a single
vessel of force for their protection, which they owe only to mak-
ing use of the Prussian flag, which they hoist up when they
are under any apprehensions."

*Description of Amsterdam, the Capital of the Seven United
Provinces.*

"This city, which is about one-third as large as London,
has its foundation laid on several thousand piles of timber,
driven into the morass, at immense labour and expence. Its
security on the land side is by regular battions and out-works,
and by the river Wy towards the sea. The principal streets
are wide, through the middle of which run canals. On each
side of them are planted rows of trees, that in summer look
exceeding pleasant; but in winter, when the canals are froze
up, adds to the dreariness of the prospect. Its inhabitants are
estimated at 400,000, who are a mixture of people of all na-
tions. The principal public buildings are the Exchange, which
is very magnificent; the Stadthouse, which is a very noble
building, and where they hold courts of justice, and all their
public officers have apartments; and where, in the vaults un-
derneath, a treasure is deposited, computed at 300 tons of
gold, equal to thirty-five millions Sterling; the East India
House, and the Admiralty. The bridge over the River Am-

del is justly admired. It is 700 feet long, and 70 feet broad.
It is used as a mall, and is the only pleasant walk in or about
the city. The private houses are well built. Their churches
are all handsome; of which there are eleven Calvinists, which
is the established religion, besides thirty-five others.

"There are never any soldiers allowed in Amsterdam, the
defence of the city being confined to the Burghers themselves.

"The streets are well paved, of which they are so careful,
that all goods and merchandizes are drawn upon sledges; and
no wheel carriages suffered but gentlemen's coaches, which pay
a very heavy tax; all the hind carriages are set on sledges,
something like those used by our brewers, and are drawn by
one horse.

"The harbour of Amsterdam is spacious, and contains great
numbers of shipping, but is very inconvenient, on account of
want of depth of water for laden ships to come up to it, even
at the highest tides, though the country looks like one great
lake in winter."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, August 22.

"From the very great number of the enemies privateers
that are now cruising in all parts of our channel, there is too
much reason to suppose, that they well knew England to have
occasion for every frigate in her service on other business than
that of sending them to our defence and protection. What the
end of it will be Heaven knows. If the privateers are not
speedily banished from our coasts, trade will soon be at an
end.

"Last Monday, forty-seven of the prisoners belonging to
the French privateer taken by the Scout, were landed at Dun-
lary, from whence they were escorted on their route to Kil-
kenny by an officer's guard of the Highland regiment. The
captain and officers of the privateer, together with nine mus-
keters which were on board her, were detained on board the
Scout. The sick prisoners were sent to the hospital.

"Yesterday, the Hamilton, Johnson, the Maria Louisa,
Johnson, both from Memel, with timber; the Hope, Wol-
frow, from Danzig, with pot-ashes; the Resolution, Toffin,
from Christianstound; the Rupert, Scott, from Dronheim;
and the Frew Maria, Homan Christian, from Openroad, with
deals, arrived in this port.

"Yesterday, the Friends, Captain Giffard, which was dri-
ven on the North Bull, in the late hard gale of wind, was
brought into the New Dock, in order to have her damages re-
paired."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R,

I PERCEIVE, in one of your last week's papers, mention
is made of the Blagrove, Macneil, having arrived at
Jamaica. This is the vessel which was taken upon the Irish
coast, in March last, by the Count de Guichen privateer, and
retaken by the passengers within three leagues of Morlaix in
France, in the following manner, and not by four sailors, as
has hitherto been erroneously stated.

When the Blagrove was captured by the above privateer,
after a smart engagement, in which all the passengers took a
part, and one of them (Captain Shaw) was killed, the captain
(Thomson) and every sailor on board were taken on board the
privateer, except the first (now Captain Macneil) and second
mates, who were in the habit of passengers. There were a-
bout twenty-one passengers on board, bound for Jamaica.
Three of them, by their own desire, were removed on board
the privateer. The remainder were detained on board of the
Blagrove, and, along with the first and second mates, habited
as above, sent away for France with the vessel, on board of
which eighteen Frenchmen were put to navigate her to France,
and command the passengers, who were secured in what is
called the Round-house, a place above the cabin.

About nine o'clock A. M. on the 29th of March, when
they were within three leagues of Morlaix in France, some
Frenchmen came in to desire some of the stoutest passengers to
pump for them, as there was three feet water in the hold, when
the passengers, in number about eighteen, fished out, some
with bottles, some with hammers, and other such like imple-
ments, and, having secured the hatches under which nine of
the Frenchmen were at breakfast, they overcame and returned
the rest on deck, and secured them also below; and, after
beating a storm, in which every passenger aided, the part of a
sailor, brought her, on the 2d of April, into the Cove of
Corke.

I write this at desire of some of the passengers, in order to
do them justice, and that the matter may not be misstated to the
Public. The passengers alone were the re-captors, there being
no sailor on board but the two mates, in the habit of passen-
gers. And it is apprehended, the matter has been formerly
misstated in the papers, by some of the parties concerned, with
sinister views, as the passengers have yet received no satisfac-
tion from the owners, with regard to their salvage.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

A.

SEQUESTRATIONS by the COURT of SESSION.

Thomas Dalgleish tenant in Eford Kirkbank.

John Wardle merchant in Edinburgh.

Peter Robertson merchant in Portray.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HAYDINGTON, Aug. 24.

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
Wheat,	20s. 6d.	19s. 4d.	18s. 10d.	17s. 6d.
Bar,	14 0	13 4	12 10	11 6
Oats,	11 0	10 8	10 0	9 6
Pease,	11 2	10 2	9 6	9 0

EDINBURGH, August 27. 1787.

JUST come to town, and, by permission of the Lord Provost and Ma-
gistrates, will be shown to company To-morrow, and during this
week, that inimitable piece of Mechanism and Elegance, called, The

BRITISH AUTOMATON;

OR, ROYAL TIME-KEEPER.

Which so perfectly regulates the length of its pendulum in every degree
of heat and cold, and winds itself up with such regularity, that upon the
strictest comparison made with a true Meridian, it seems perfectly invari-
able.

Besides the inexpressible satisfaction which company find in viewing
the ROYAL TIME-KEEPER, a most comprehensive and accurate
description of the Mundane System will be given, in a Lecture on a fine
ORRERY, that is moved by the Time-Keeper: And to put it in the
power of all decent people to gratify their curiosity with beholding, in
the greatest perfection of simplicity, A PERPETUAL MOTION, and
invariable TIME-KEEPER, the inventor charges only One Shilling
admittance.

N. B. The Lecture begins at eleven in the forenoon, and one and
six in the afternoon each day, at a commodious room, the first door a-
bove the Upholstery Warehouse, on the right-hand corner of the entry
to the New Bridge.

Anecdote.—A Portuguese Lady of Quality having demanded an audience of John III. King of Portugal, and obtained, though at a very late hour, addressed his Majesty in the following terms: "Sire, Would you have granted your pardon to my husband, if he, having caught me in adultery, had killed me?" The King having replied, That in such a case he certainly should have pardoned him, she added, "Then all is well, Sire; for, having been informed that my husband was in company with another woman, at one of my country-houses, I went there, with two of my slaves, to whom I promised their liberty, upon condition that they would assist me in my enterprise; and, having broke open the door, I found them together, and slew them with one dagger. I ask of your Majesty the same pardon which you would not have refused to my husband, had he been convicted of the same crime." The King, astonished at the manner in which she had accosted him, and at her very extraordinary resolution, dismissed her with full pardon, and ordered the two victims of her resentment to be buried.

FALKIRK, 17th August 1781.
THE PUBLIC SCHOOL here was this day examined, in presence of a numerous meeting of Gentlemen from the neighbourhood, Clergymen, and respectable Inhabitants of the town; when the different classes acquitted themselves to handomely, and discovered such expertise in the various branches of their education, that the meeting unanimously think themselves bound, in justice to Mr MEER and his Assistant, to give this public testimony of their entire approbation. Greek, Latin, Geometry, Geography, Navigation, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Writing, and English, are taught here. A class will begin the Latin Rudiments on the 17th September next, which is the day appointed for opening school. Mr Meek takes Boarders at 16 l. per annum.

DALKEITH, 17th August 1781.
THIS day the GRAMMAR SCHOOL of this parish, now under the direction of Mr ALEXANDER CHRISTISON, was examined, in presence of some Ministers of the Presbytery of Dalkeith, and several other Gentlemen. Though Mr Christison has had the charge of the School only for a few months, the Gentlemen present at the examination think themselves called upon to declare, in the warmest terms, the great satisfaction they received from perceiving the boys in the different classes exhibit the most striking specimens of his knowledge, abilities, and fidelity; and therefore beg leave to recommend him to the Public as a person who, in their opinion, is in every respect uncommonly well qualified to discharge with success the various duties of his office. In testimony of which, this intimation is subscribed, at the unanimous desire of all present, by us,
WILLIAM PAUL, Minr.
HENRY GREIVE, Minr.
JOHN MAIN, Minr.

N. B. Mr CHRISTISON will open his School, for the ensuing season, on Monday 24th September next; and proposes to offer his services to the Public in taking the charge of young Gentlemen as Boarders, as soon as his house can be conveniently fitted up for their reception.

CUPAR, FIFE, Aug. 10. 1781.
WHICH day, the GRAMMAR SCHOOL of this place was examined, in presence of the Magistrates, the Ministers, and several gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood. The case with which the boys translated those passages in different authors which were pointed out to them, and the accurate and extensive knowledge which they discovered in the principles of Grammar, gave much pleasure to all present, and raised in them high ideas of the abilities and diligence of Mr Gray the Rector, and his Assistants.

The Gentlemen present unanimously resolved to give this public testimony of their entire approbation of the plan, upon which the education of youth is conducted in the Grammar School of Cupar. N. B. Mr GRAY is now removed to a large, convenient, and well-aided house in the Castlehill. He continues to board young gentlemen at the rate of 16 l. per annum, education included.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH,
The Marquis of Tweeddale,
The Marquis of Lothian,
The Honourable Francis Charteris,
The Lord President,
The Lord Advocate,
Sir Archibald Hope,
Mrs Fullerton of Carberry,
Mr Wauchope of Edmonston, and
Mr Cockburn of Cockpen,
Being desirous to preserve the Game upon their Lands in Mid-Lothian, it is hoped no Gentleman will shoot thereon without a written licence: And unqualified persons offending may depend on being prosecuted.—Half a Guinea for each offender convicted, to be paid by the Procurator Fiscal, and the informer's name concealed.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.
MR HAMILTON of Withaw being resolved to preserve the Game on his Estate of Elphinstone in East-Lothian, hopes that no person will shoot or kill game thereon, without liberty. All poachers and unqualified persons will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour.
Not to be repeated.

SALMON-FISHINGS at STIRLING to LET.
By order of the Magistrates and Town Council of the Burgh of Stirling.

UPON Saturday the first day of September next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, within the Council-Chamber of the said burgh, there are to be LET, by way of public roup, for three years after Martinmas next, old style, that is, for the usual fishing seasons during these years. The whole SALMON FISHINGS upon the Rivers of Forth and Teath, from the shore of Stirling to the Kiln-end of Greenock, excepting only the Queen's-haugh boat, and the boat and cruives belonging to Craigforth.

The present yearly rent of the premises is only 275 l. 18 s. 8 d. Sterling; and, for the encouragement of bidders, they will be entered at that sum. The articles and conditions of set may be seen at the Town Clerk's Office. At the same time, the LONGRACK and TAYLORTOWN FISHINGS belonging to Allan's Mortification in Stirling (whereof the Town-Council are patrons,) will be also LET for the ensuing three years.
Not to be repeated.

SHIP FOR SALE.
TO be SOLD, at Lawton's Coffeshouse, Leith, on Wednesday the 12th September next, at one o'clock afternoon, The Sloop PEGGY AND ANNE of Anstruther, about 40 tons burden, with all her furniture, &c. Thomas Watson master. She will, it is expected, be in Leith harbour between the 6th and 8th September.
Apply to Sir William Forbes, J. Hunter, and Co. bankers, Edinburgh.



EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.—The price as follows: viz. 46 s. 6 d. per annum, when sent by post; 40 s. 6 d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6 d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 d.

Kinghorn and Dundee Diligences,

By New Inn, Cupar, and Woodhaven,
CONTINUE to set out from Daniel Munro's, Kinghorn, and William Sime's, Woodhaven, as usual, viz. one hour after high water, when the tides fall betwixt the hours of six in the morning and four in the afternoon; and when they fall later, the convenience of passengers will be consulted as much as possible, with respect to daylight for performing the journey.

Each passenger to pay 6 s. 6 d. betwixt Kinghorn and Dundee, and 4 d. per mile for any intermediate distance, 14 lib. of luggage allowed to each passenger, all above to pay 1 d. per mile. The carriages are fitted with great close boots for the reception of parcels.

As a report has been industriously propagated by interested persons, to answer their own ends, and injure the Proprietors of the above Diligences in the opinion of the public, that the above Diligences were erected for the express purpose of bearing down the other Diligences upon that road, which, when effected, these Diligences also were to be given up; the Proprietors, in justice to themselves, take this method of assuring their friends and the Public in general, that they have entered into a contract, for two years from this date, to run two Diligences (or more if necessary) betwixt Kinghorn and Woodhaven; and the Public may depend upon the utmost attention and dispatch from,

Their most obedient humble servants,
Daniel Munro, Kinghorn.
William Wright, New-Inn.
David Methuen, Cupar.
William Sime, Woodhaven.
William Gordon, Dundee.

The Diligences change horses both at New-Inn and Cupar in Fife.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Freeholders of the County of Haddington, That their Michaelmas Meeting shall be held this year upon Tuesday the second day of October next; and that CLAIMS have been lodged in proper time with the Sheriff-clerk for inrolling the Gentlemen after named:

1. Lieutenant-General Henry Fletcher of Salton.
2. William Leckie, Esq. of Broich.
3. James Craig, Esq. of Pilmuir.—And,
4. Mr Cornelius Elliot writer to the signet.

NOTICE

TO the CREDITORS of GEORGE HARDIE, merchant in Annan. WHEREAS the said George Hardie did, upon the 17th day of September 1776, execute a trust-disposition and conveyance of his whole real and personal estate, in favours of Messrs James Currie of Cleughheads, Robert Mirrie merchant in Whitehaven, and George Mackenzie writer in Dumfries, for behoof of his whole just and lawful creditors, with powers to the creditors, in case of the said trustees their non-acceptance or decease before the purposes of the said trust should be fully executed, to meet, upon thirty days previous notice, and make choice of another trustee or trustees for carrying the said trust-right into final execution: AND WHEREAS it hath become necessary, through the decease of the said trustees, to appoint another trustee or trustees to succeed them in the said office, the whole creditors of the said George Hardie are therefore hereby requested to meet by themselves or their agents duly authorized, within the King's Arms Tavern of Dumfries, on Thursday the 18th of October next, between the hours of eleven and twelve before noon, in order to elect another trustee or trustees in place of the said deceased gentlemen, and concert such other measures as may be necessary for the carrying of the said trust into effect: And, for this end, it is particularly desired that each creditor would, betwixt and the day of meeting, lodge an exact state of their debt, with an affidavit to the verity thereof, in the hands of James Graham and Simon Mackenzie writers in Dumfries.
Aug. 14. 1781.

TO BE SOLD,
THAT DWELLING-HOUSE, on the north-west corner of St Andrew's Square, lately possessed by Lord Binning, with the Coach-houses, Stable, and pertinents thereto belonging.

The house consists of a housekeeper's room, butler's room, and servants hall, in the front story; with a large kitchen, larder, and wash-house adjoining thereto;—a dining-room, and parlour fitted up for library, in the first floor;—a drawing-room, and large bed-room, in the second floor;—three bed-chambers in the third floor;—and three fire-rooms, with a lumber garret, in the attic story.—Several of the rooms have large light closets; and there are two cellars within the house fitted up with catacombs, besides three vaulted cellars below the pavement, opposite to the front of the house.

The purchaser may have immediate access to the premises. The title-deeds are in the hands of Lachlan Duff writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a bargain, and to whom those inclining to purchase may apply. If the house is not sold, it will be SET, either furnished or unfurnished, for such term of years after Martinmas next as may be agreed on.

SALE OF LANDS IN EAST LOTHIAN.

TO be SOLD, by private bargain, the Lands and Estate of WOOD-HALL, lying in the parish of Innerwick, and county of Haddington. The yearly rent is 300 l. Sterling. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books of the county at 662 l. Scots. This estate lies within four miles of the town of Dunbar, is pleasantly situated, and there are very extensive oak, and some birch woods upon it. Several hedges of the wood are ready for cutting, and the rest will, in the course of a few years, by taking proper care of the same, yield a considerable annual profit to the proprietor.

In the option of the purchaser, a considerable part of the purchase-money will be allowed to remain in his hands, upon his giving security for the same on the estate.

For further particulars, apply to Francis Anderson writer to the signet, or to Alexander Frazer Sheriff-clerk of Haddington.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLE-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of George Herfington vintner in Inverary, on Friday the 21st September next, between the hours of twelve mid-day and one in the afternoon, in the Lots after mentioned,

LOT I.
The LANDS of DRUMFIN, GARTNAGRENOCH, DAILL, and CRAIGGLASS, lying in the parish of Knapdale.

LOT II.
The SUPERIORITY of the Lands of STRONALBANNOCH, BALNAKEIL, and KEILLS; which superiority affords a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament.

LOT III.
The LANDS of the TWO KIRNANS, KINILOCHLEAN, FERNOCH, CARRAN, ACHALICK, AUCHADAHARLY, DARINERNOCH, DARINACARDOCH, and LAGG:—Also, the LANDS of BALMORRE, and Salmon-fishing thereto belonging on the water of Add; the LANDS of KILMICHAEL, SUCCOTH, and LETTERNAMOLT, with the SUPERIORITY of the Lands of GLASVAR, BARMULLOCH, and ARILOCSHENNOCH, all lying in the parish of Kilmichael of Glasfarrig. The superiority and property lands in this lot holding immediately of the Crown, afford one qualification to vote for a member of Parliament.

The lands are of great extent; from their situation very capable of improvement; and the Woods upon them, which are in a thriving condition, of considerable value; and the lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of subjects superior.

The conditions of sale and writings will be shown by ALLAN MACDOUGALL writer to the signet, Edinburgh; to whom, or to Peter Murdoch, Esq. merchant in Glasgow, those intending to become purchasers, and who are desirous of further information, may apply.

SIR JOHN HILL'S MEDICINES.

SOLD BY
GEORGE REID Printer in Edinburgh,
At his house, bottom of Fisher's Land Close, Lawn-market.

1. CANADA BALSAM; or, STRENGTHENING DROPS.
For Weakness in either sex, whether occasioned by Excess, ill Habits, or Diseases; or attended with Lowness, Weakness, and exhausting Drains.

THEY are perfectly innocent, not at all disagreeable to the taste, and will be found to remove every complaint of this kind, from whatever cause; strengthening, at the same time, the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution. Ladies, of any time of life, may, by this medicine, be freed from one of the most afflicting disorders to which human nature is subject; and, at a certain period, it is most highly useful. Youth may be assured, (or those labouring under complaints which had their origin in youth) that all the vices of human nature put together, cannot exhaust both the body and mind so much as the single passion of Diogenes: And they may also assure themselves, that a remedy for those dreadful ills which arise from it, is at length found out, in an American Balsamic Juice, which they will receive, highly improved, in this innocent medicine. All weakening drains are gradually, and at length totally cured by it. The Lowness, Weakness, and Dullness, which attend these disorders, go off in a few days; and we see persons, who had, to all intents and purposes, grown old long before their time, restored to second youth and strength by it. When the limbs have been feeble; the back almost broken; the eyesight weak; the memory lost; and even the mind itself decaying in a manner with the body, a short course of this medicine has renewed the whole: The Tremblings, Cramps, intolerable Sinkings, Coldness and Numbness of the legs, and insupportable pain and weakness of the back; these, and a number of other equally wearisome complaints, go off by the continuance of this medicine but a moderate time: By a due course of it, even the disorders they brought upon the mind cease also, by the effect of a remedy which heals and strengthens the body. Persons who, thus afflicted, find themselves disgusted at all amusements; absent in company; stupid and senseless every where; and, if they think at all, feel themselves plunged into the deepest melancholy; from all these miseries, from young Old Age, and from the Gates of Death, have a number been restored in the course of eight years private practice, by this medicine, which is now first made public. The dose is forty or fifty drops at night, going to bed, and at twelve at noon, in a glass of water. In some cases the use of a Cold Bath has been found necessary to complete a cure; which, with the effect of this restorative medicine, it never fails to effect. Without this, it is very well known, the Cold Bath cannot succeed; but there are numerous instances where this medicine has done without that assistance.
* We read in Galen, that Diogenes was grievously addicted to this destructive folly.

2. ESSENCE OF WATER-DOCK, for the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all CUTANEOUS DISORDERS.
3. FOR THE GRAVEL. TINCTURE of GOLDEN ROD Price 4 s. the bottle.

And the following MEDICINES, at 3 s. each bottle.
4. VERONICA, or SPENDWELL DROPS; for strengthening weakened constitutions, whether impaired by long illness, or hurt by too free living, or from ill-cured diseases.

5. LETTUCE JUICE; to serve the purposes of Laudanum, without its danger. It possesses the virtues of Opium, but it has not its disgusting taste, ill smell, or mischievous effects. Taken at night, it gives rest; in the day-time, ease and cheerfulness; having the effect of cordials, without their heat.

6. TINCTURE of POLYPODY. THE FAMILY PURGE. The celebrated CATHARTIC of the ancient Greeks. It is safe, pleasant and effectual. It operates within an hour or two after taking; and that without the least uneasiness, griping, or sharpness. In habitual costiveness, it is the best of all medicines, because it does not bind afterwards.

7. ESSENCE of RESTHARROW, for the Gravel and Stone. To dissolve the stone in the bladder, says Dr Hill, has baffled all the attempts I have ever made; but the good is infinite that will be obtained by the root of Restharrow, in every other state of this terrible disease, and ease, with safety, will be had, even in that worst of all. For those who cannot get the root, this Essence is prepared. It immediately softens and cleanses the passages; causes a great and easy flow of urine; and soon brings down the gravel and small stones, with less pain.

8. VOLATILE SPIRIT of FEVERFEW, for the cure of Head-achs, and Prevention of Palsies and Apoplexies, often following the worst kinds of them.

9. ALLODARIAN DROPS, for disorders of the stomach, and chronic diseases which thence derive their origin; for strengthening broken constitutions, and softening the decays of age.

10. RED SPEEDWELL DROPS, for heats and redness in the face.

11. CARLINE TINCTURE, excellent for a wandering gout, and for strengthening the stomach and opening obstructions.

12. THE CYRENEAN JUICE, for NERVOUS DISORDERS. It cures head-achs, fits, tremblings, spasms, weakness, vapours, and melancholy: it softens phlegm; keeps the bowels properly open; and cures all hysterical complaints. It is also a certain cure for the convulsive and common Asthma.

13. BALSAMIC TINCTURE of AGRIMONY, for the cure of the JAUNDICE, and other disorders of the LIVER.

14. TINCTURE of SAGE, for the Weakness of Age.

15. PECTORAL BALSAM of HONEY, for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Consumptions, &c.

16. TINCTURE of CENTAURY, for WEAK STOMACHS.

17. GERMANDER DROPS, for Slow Fevers, or Nervous Fevers, which affect the spirits.

18. LIQUID EXTRACT of HEMLOCK, for the Cure of CANCERS.

19. TINCTURE of SPLEENWORT, for the cure of Hypochondriacal Disorders.

20. GENUINE TINCTURE of VALERIAN, for Nervous Disorders. 2 s. 6 d.

21. PETASITE POWDERS, for the cure of Fevers. From the experience of more than ten years, in a great variety of cases, this powder has been found effectual in the cure of Fevers, and incapable of doing any harm, or of producing any violent effects. It is sold at 3 s. the six papers. One paper is a dose.

22. SPAR TINCTURE, for the Cure of the GRAVEL; Pains in the back and loins; Ulcerations of the kidneys, and urinary passages, and small Stones.

23. CELANDINE, for the PILLS; a medicine which regulates their discharges; prevents their ever being obstructed, or ever bleeding too freely; moderates the pain, and preserves the health.

24. SONCHUS JUICE, for the Cure of DEAFNESS. It is prepared from the Juice of the Great Creeping Sow Thistle, with useful additions, and has cured multitudes of persons, some in a condition thought beyond cure by very judicious practitioners.

Of whom also may be had,
MR HILL'S, or the ORMSKIRK MEDICINE, for the Cure of the BITE of a MAD DOG. Price 5 s. 3 d. the dose.

LikeWISE,
FREEMAN'S ANTISCORBUTIC BITTER DROPS, price 3 s. the bottle.—N. B. Any person who takes half a dozen bottles together, will have them at 15 s.

THE CYPRIAN PREVENTIVE, price 10 s. 6 d. each, in bottle or powder.

EDINBURGH SYPHILITIC ANTIDOTE, 5 s. the small, and 10 s. 6 d. the large bottle.

CHINESE LOTION, price 5 s. the bottle.